

VALIANT SERVICE

Railroads Performing Great Service For California.

TRANSPORTING GOODS FREE

Estimated That Railroads Running In to California Are Spending at least \$115,000 Daily For Relief Work.

CHICAGO, April 23.—In helping to relieve the suffering in California, the railroads of the United States are performing free of cost a service which would have a commercial value of at least \$3,450,000. As an illustration, it is estimated that the relief work will cost the railroads which are in the system controlled by E. H. Harriman, at least \$75,000 daily for the next thirty days. This would make a total of \$2,250,000. This sum, however, includes the cost to railroads which deliver traffic to the Union Pacific at Omaha, including the Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Great Western, the Illinois Central and the Rock Island.

The estimate for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which has its own lines from Chicago to San Francisco, is at least \$25,000 daily, including the lines which turn over traffic to it at Chicago. The contribution of the Gould system, together with the lines which deliver traffic to it is estimated to be \$15,000 daily. Accordingly, it is said the railroads are performing free of cost a service daily which has a commercial value of at least \$115,000, and this service will continue for at least thirty days. The relief trains are being run on passenger train schedules, thus adding to the expenses. To transport a train of provisions from Chicago to San Francisco on this sort of schedule would cost between \$9,000 and \$12,000.

EUREKA NOT DAMAGED.

Earthquake Was Felt But City Experienced Little Harm.

"Reports of the destruction caused by the earthquake at Eureka, Cal., have been greatly exaggerated," said W. A. McNamara, a prominent business man of that city who arrived last night on the steamer Roanoke.

"Eureka, is true was visited by a severe temblor, which shook up things considerably, and caused considerable damage, but as for the stories which are broadcast of the demolition of many business houses, and residences, all that is totally false.

"It was just after five o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, when I was awakened by the house shaking and swaying in a terrible manner. I at once surmised what was the matter and dressing hurriedly, ran into the street, where I found the entire population had congregated. By this time however the shock had passed, and the danger was all over apparently, save that for a time it was feared that fires would start, as many chimneys had been shaken down. The water mains were bursted in many places also, and this fact caused some uneasiness.

"We did not hear a word of what had occurred in San Francisco and the vicinity until early Thursday morning, as all the wires were down except one operated by the North Mountain Power Company. On Thursday morning a messenger from Redding reached Weaverville and sent in the word of the great disaster over this single line. A small gasoline launch was also dispatched to Crescent City, and returned with details of the calamity.

"Even on Sunday, the day I left Eureka, the reports were meagre, and wildly sensational. The papers there stated that Denver had been visited by a seismic shock, and people were fleeing to the country in great terror. Then also we heard that the Hawaiian islands had sunk into the sea.

"Relief work for the stricken sufferers in San Francisco was immediately commenced upon the receipt of the news, and on Saturday morning the steamer Pomona sailed for the bay city with a cargo of provisions, clothes and bedding and the citizens were making other collections of foodstuffs, and clothing to send at the earliest possible moment."

250 CHURCHES CONTRIBUTE.

BOSTON, April 23.—In about 250 churches in Boston yesterday special collections were taken for the people of San Francisco. The receipts in the houses of worship in the Back Bay and other districts were very heavy. It is estimated that more than half a million has been contributed by Boston and vicinity, exclusive of the church collections.

NO THANKS TO SUFFRAGISTS

Laws That Better Woman's Position Passed by Men—They Were Not Even Proposed by the Women Who Ask For Votes.

When the advocates of woman suffrage say that woman needs a vote in order to right the wrongs under which she suffers at the hands of man, they usually answer vaguely when asked to state some of those wrongs. As a matter of fact the rights of women are looked after more carefully under the laws of most states than those of men. Most men—American men, at least—are by nature chivalrous; they recognize the fact that women as a whole are less able to take care of themselves and their property than men are. It all comes back to a question of physical strength as the final resort. Men can and will, if necessary, fight for their lives and property. Women cannot; hence men naturally protect them. This situation is extremely distasteful to woman suffragists, but angry

Protests Cannot Alter Facts.

In the last fifty years there has been a great advance in the condition of women in this country as regards education and opportunity of employment and opportunity of enjoyment of life.

But this has not been due to the agitation for woman suffrage, as its advocates would have you believe.

The states where woman has made most progress are those in which woman suffrage bills have been most steadily and decisively defeated.

There has been slight improvement, if any, in the laws of the states where women vote, due to the fact of that vote.

If the suffrage movement were to disband today and no woman ever vote, not a single great interest would suffer. None of woman's wide philanthropies would be harmed, women's colleges would be unaffected, the professions would continue to give diplomas to qualified women, tradesmen would still employ women, good laws would not be repealed, and bad laws would be no more likely to be framed. Literature would not suffer, homes

would be no less secure, woman's civil work would not cease, nor would there be any more disposition than there is today to remove to a state where woman still had "freedom."

The suffrage movement is today allied with coeducation as against woman's higher education in colleges of her own, with

"isms" as Against Tried Principles, with prohibition as against temperance, with Mormonism as against separation of church and state, with "economic independence" and the co-operative household as against family life and the home.

Higher education for woman has been the special mark of her progress in this era, but the men and women who founded her colleges received neither inspiration nor aid from suffrage workers who strove chiefly to "break down the sex barrier in education" and directed their efforts to the advocacy of coeducation rather than to the establishment of the higher education.

Enlightened discussions of great questions of public policy should be called out by the suffrage idea, but there are none on record.

Suffrage leaders claim that the change in laws making them more favorable to women is largely owing to their demands, but this can be distinctly disproved.

In their published history the leaders say that one of the causes that led to their movement was "the discussion in several of the state legislatures of property questions in regard to married women," showing that this agitation preceded the work of the suffrage organization.

The suffrage movement began in 1848, but in 1844 Rhode Island had passed such laws, and Connecticut, Massachusetts, Texas and New York passed such laws in 1848-49. In 1850-52 Alabama and Maine passed similar laws. In 1853 New Hampshire, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa made radical changes. In 1849 Ohio, Maine, Indiana and Missouri had passed laws giving to married women the right to their own earnings.

The New York State Suffrage association reports that during twenty-two years it urged but three bills relating to anything but suffrage and that those three did not originate with the association.

The professions were

Not Opened to Women

through suffrage agitation. When that movement began a dozen women were already studying medicine in this country, and the medical missionary was the pioneer. As to the ministry, two of the early suffrage leaders were preachers.

In 1851 Mrs. Stanton wrote to a suffrage convention, "The trades and professions are all open to us."

About the only right our foremothers had was the right to live and be our foremothers. Indeed, the law knew nothing of them beyond keeping their marriage within the control of the king or the lord of the manor, until they took the step which conferred upon us the high privilege of being here.

After that if by any chance they had personal property it became the husband's absolutely. So with real estate; he could alienate it by deed or will. Man and wife were in no sense equal

before the law.

Their lives were legally merged in one, but the one was not a new creation; the one remained the life of the man.

And the law made him about as troublesome to her after he was dead as when he was alive. If he left any property when he died she could claim the income of one-third of it, and no more, during the ordinarily brief time while she remained his widow.

If she had brought the property to him when she married him or if they had accumulated it together, it made no difference. If he failed to sell it or give it away in his lifetime or neglected to dispose of it by will, the law came in at his death and considerably corrected his oversight in his interest.

She could not make a will at all. He could give or will her property to his relatives. Her

Services and Earnings Were His.

She had no right of control over the children, except in subordination to him; the income of their labor, as well as of their mother's, was his. He had the right to chastise not only them, but their mother as well.

All these abuses have been corrected, but not by women's votes or because a few women have demanded votes. The changes have come about because democracy, without chart or plan or understanding of what the end would be, merely obeying the conscience and using the force of the mass, bore down the unbroken traditions of a thousand years.

Wherever democracy has had any development in the world, even under autocratic or aristocratic forms, there the rights of women have been enlarged. The opportunity has been so much larger and the advance so much stronger in America than in any other land that we have become conspicuous in a world movement.

But the movement is on all over the world. It is one of the great strides to the high destiny of the race.

Look at the position of

Women in Oregon

through the courtesy and chivalry of men.

A married woman can contract precisely as if unmarried when her separate property is concerned.

If the husband obtains possession of the wife's property either before or after marriage the wife may maintain an action therefor.

A married woman may apply to the courts for an order requiring her husband to support herself and her children.

The property of a married woman is not subject to the debts or contracts of her husband except such as are family necessities.

A wife is entitled to hold any property acquired with the proceeds of her personal labor.

A mother is as fully entitled as a father to the custody and control of children and their earnings.

A husband who beats his wife is liable to a penalty of twenty lashes.

Could women expect any more privileges from a legislature elected in part by their own votes?

It is urged that the ballot will

Help the Wage Earning Woman by bringing her better wages. Is this true? There are in the United States more than 5,000,000 wage earning women ten years old and over engaged in some 360 different industries. This fact is being cited in Oregon as an argument for the extension of suffrage to women.

But examine the figures: Thirty-two per cent, or nearly one-third of those 5,000,000 women, are under twenty-one years of age; 49 per cent, or nearly one-half, are under twenty-five years of age. Nearly 1,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, and three-fifths of these are southern negroes. Two million women are in domestic and personal service; 400,000 are teachers or engaged in the professions.

Since nearly one-third of the wage earning women are under twenty-one and could not vote and nearly one-half of the whole number are under twenty-five, it is evident that the average wage earning woman, unlike the wage earning man, does not enter industry for her life work. She works for a short time and then through marriage becomes what we call the average woman. Nine-tenths of the women of the United States marry, and four-fifths of the housewives of America, statistics tell us, still do their own housework.

As only 5 per cent of married women are wage earners, it is evident that the average wage earning woman remains in industry a short time, going out of that industry into the ranks of those women to whom the ballot would be an added responsibility in lives already filled with cares which cannot be relieved by legislation.

Taking women's work in general, the following are some reasons why women's wages are less than men's:

First.—Women have a practical monopoly of a great many of the more unskilled and poorly paid industrial occupations—as, for example, the garment trades.

Second.—Women are in a large measure supplemental wage earners, many of them being partially maintained out of incomes other than their own.

Third.—Women usually look forward to marriage and consequently do not take the pains to learn an occupation thoroughly.

Fourth.—The supply of female labor is large in proportion to the demand.

Fifth.—Physical disability makes the labor of women often less even, continuous and excellent and therefore of less value than that of men.

Dangers in Circulating Libraries.

A foreign medical journal has been publishing facts about the dissemination of disease through books from public libraries. It is, of course, impossible for librarians to ascertain where books have been or to know the conditions of families into which they go. A large number of books were examined and were found to contain the bacilli of pneumonia, diphtheria and many other sorts, some of which were harmless. Even new books fresh from the publisher's hands were found to contain germs. There are very many persons who practice wetting the fingers with the lips or tongue when turning the pages of books. This is an exceedingly dangerous thing to do, not only to the person who does it, but to all others who may use the book afterward, especially if the person so doing has any form of disease in the system. Invalids of all kinds are likely to be great readers, and the consumptive or those suffering with cancer may unwittingly deposit on the pages of the volumes they peruse the deadly germs of their own malady.

Just a Lie.

"I once," said the colonel solemnly—"I once, and only once, had all thirteen trumps dealt me."

"Er—I suppose you were the dealer," suggested a candid friend.

"No, sir," roared the colonel. "No, sir! I was not the dealer!"

"Then may I ask what happened to the trump which the dealer turned up?"

And a terrible silence ensued.

Recuperating.

Visitor (to convict)—I suppose you find your life here very tiresome. My friend, do you not? Convict—Oh, no, sir. I have been a burglar for a good many years and have worked hard and conscientiously at the business, and as I'm only in for three years I feel that the rest is doing me good.

Ability doth hit the mark where presumption overshooteth and diffidence falleth short.—Cusa.

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PLANETARY VITALITY.

Earthquakes Can Take Place Only on Living Globes.

A moonquake is now unthinkable, because the moon is as dead as a door-nail. Our satellite is "ever foreshadowing our own ultimate doom, like the mummy at Egyptian banquets," but in the meantime, if the Edinburgh Review has correctly conceived the teachings of seismology, the inhabitants of earth may console themselves for the havoc wrought through earthquakes by reflecting that they demonstrate the vitality of our planet. In that distant past when the moon actually quaked there may—some scientists declare there must—have been forms of animation upon its surface. "Though the moon, by reason of its smaller size, was bound to lose its atmosphere, it must have taken millions of years to do so, and there may have been time for the cycle of life, from the primeval germ up to sentient beings and down again to the hardest lingering plant cells, to run its full circle." The writer in the Edinburgh Review continues to develop his line of thought:

"Earthquakes are a sign of planetary vitality. They would seem to be characteristic of the terrestrial phase of development. Effete globes like the moon can scarcely be subject to the stress to which they are due, nor can they be very suitably constituted for the propagation of elastic waves. Inchoate worlds, such as Jupiter and Saturn, are still less likely to be the scenes of reverberating concussions. Their materials have not yet acquired the necessary cohesion. They are pasty or fluid, if not partially vaporous. On the earth the seismic epoch presumably having commenced, the geological ages began to run. It will last so long as peaks crumble and rivers carry sediment, so long as the areal distribution of loads fluctuates and strains evoke forces adequate for their catastrophic relief.

"Our globe is by its elasticity kept habitable. The separation of sea from dry land is thus and not otherwise maintained. The alternations of elevation and subsidence manifest the continual activity of this reserve of energy. The dimensions of the globe we inhabit depend upon the balance of pressure and expansiveness. Relaxation or enhancement of either instantly occasions a bending inward or an arching outward of the crust. Just by these sensitive reactions the planet itself shows itself to be alive, and seismic thrillings are the breaths it draws."—Current Literature.

The immigrants now landing at this port may fail to desecrate the red flag but the have run up against red tape all right.

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